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THE INTELLIGENCER.

WHEELING, SEPTEMBER 6, 1900.



REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET.

For President,  
WILLIAM McKINLEY,  
Of Ohio.  
For Vice President,  
THEODORE ROOSEVELT,  
Of New York.  
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At Large,  
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Of Marshall County.  
J. B. LEWIS,  
Of Kanawha County.  
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Second District,  
N. G. KEIM, of Randolph Co.  
Third District,  
J. L. BEURY, of Fayette Co.  
Fourth District,  
T. B. McCLURE, of Wayne Co.

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Second District,  
ALSTON G. DAYTON, of Barbour Co.  
Third District,  
JOSEPH H. GAINES, of Kanawha Co.  
Fourth District,  
JAMES A. HUGHES, of Cabell Co.

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For Auditor,  
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For Treasurer,  
PETER SILMAN, of Kanawha Co.  
For State School,  
T. C. MILLER, of Marion Co.  
For Attorney General,  
ROMEO H. FREER, of Ritchie Co.  
Judges Supreme Court,  
HENRY BRANNON, of Lewis Co.  
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REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.  
Sheriff—D. H. Taylor.  
Prosecuting Attorney—Frank W. Nesbitt.  
Assessor (City Dist.)—Addison Israel.  
Assessor (Country Dist.)—Lester Smith.

Mr. Bryan's Visit to Wheeling.

Mr. Bryan will face the east-to-night when he talks to the people of Wheeling, and we trust the echoes of his speech may be all pervading in reaching the uttermost parts of that section of the country beyond the Alleghenies.

So far as Colonel Bryan personally is concerned the Intelligencer takes pleasure in welcoming him to the very best hospitality the city affords. It asks for him a respectful hearing by those Republicans who may be in the audience this evening, and hopes he may have fair weather and close attention.

Socially Mr. Bryan is a most agreeable personage, and it pains the Intelligencer beyond expression that it is compelled this morning to view him, not as a courteous private citizen, but as the candidate of an aggregation of parties and political malcontents for the presidency of the United States, which, as Rudyard Kipling says, is another story.

No imperial designs lurk in the American mind. They are alien to American sentiment, thought, and purpose. Our priceless principles undergo no change under a tropical sun. They go with the flag.—President McKinley at Boston, Feb. 16, 1899.

Shall It Be Done?

If elected I shall convene Congress in extraordinary session as soon as inaugurated and shall recommend an immediate declaration of the nation's purpose first, to establish a stable form of government in the Philippine Islands, just as we are now establishing a stable form of government in Cuba; second, to give independence to the Philippines, just as we have provided for independence to Cuba; third, to protect the Philippines from outside interference while they work out their destiny, just as we have protected the republics of Central and South America, and are by the Monroe doctrine pledged to protect Cuba.—Mr. Bryan's Indianapolis speech of acceptance.

It has already been pointed out in these columns that President McKinley is doing his level best to establish a stable form of government in the Philippines, and bring permanent peace to that distracted country, but he is being hampered in that policy by such wholly absurd propositions as that of Mr. Bryan and his anti-imperialist coparceners. Consider what it would mean to have Mr. Bryan in the white house, hauling down the flag and requiring a brave army to sound an ignominious retreat?

There would then have to be maintained in Philippine waters a fleet sufficient to prevent Germany, France, Great Britain, Japan, Russia and other nations from molesting the islands, which would virtually mean a protectorate. Imagine, if you can, what international complications such a relationship would lead to.

"For three-quarters of a century," says Mr. Bryan, "the Monroe doctrine has been a shield to neighboring republics, and yet it has imposed no pecuniary burden upon us." The republics are on the same hemisphere with us. The other nations are across the ocean. Mr. Bryan proposes that we shall cross the ocean to the hemisphere where the other nations are at home and where we shall have no footing whatever after the recognition of the Philippine independence; that we shall undertake to uphold a republic there against all neighboring nations.

And to put this revolutionary policy in operation the earlier he will call an extraordinary session of Congress next March.

Can the thoughtful citizen measure the disturbing influence of Congress in session to proclaim such a world policy as Mr. Bryan pledges himself to inaugurate? What besides this radical international departure would President Bryan and his Democratic house precipitate? Is it probable that the new administration would stop with the Philippine declaration? Mr. Bryan and the men around him stand committed to equally radical policies of a domestic character.

Is it not fair to presume that Congress in extraordinary session would proceed, so far as the house was concerned, with the measures on which Bryan, Altgeld, Towne, and the coterie of Democratic and Populist leaders stand pledged to their followers? Agitation, disorder, disturbance of conditions generally, might be expected. And the shadow of this coming session of Congress would overcast American prosperity on the very day following the show of enough electoral votes to make Bryan President.

We have been moving in untried paths, but our steps have been guided by honor and duty; there will be no turning aside, no wavering, no retreat.—President McKinley, to Notification Committee, July 12, 1900.

Senator Wellington Rebuked.

If Senator Wellington, of Maryland, had left the Republican party through any conscientious motives his reception at his home would have been different. As it was he himself was responsible for the contumely that was heaped upon him. Mr. Wellington was elected by Republican votes, and if he had been at all sensible of the proprieties he would have resigned his seat in the senate when he cut adrift from the policies of the party. But Mr. Wellington is not sincere. He does not believe in what he talks about. His sole reason for his present attitude is a matter of personal pique. He could not control certain appointments in Maryland. That is all. He, like the pestiferous and malignant Pettigrew, has a personal spite against President McKinley. It may be true that a prophet is not without honor save in his own country, for the reason that one is known better at home than abroad. Mr. Wellington's neighbors and constituents are fully informed as to his motives, however much he may deceive the rest of the country. The epithet of "Benedict Arnold" hurled at Wellington at Cumberland, Tuesday night evidently came from a man who was well acquainted with his fellow-townsmen's vagaries.

What confidence can the people have in a man who on September 25, 1899, voiced these sentiments: "The prosperity and safety of the country is wrapped up in the warp and woof of the Republican party, which always stands for the preservation of the national flag," and on October 15, of the same year, spoke of Mr. Bryan as follows: "If we elect Mr. Bryan and a congress to back him up such disasters as the past four years have witnessed will be as heaven to hell," and who to-day not only denounces but slanderously attacks the party that gave him political life, but stands on the same platform with a man whom he heralded in 1896 as a harbinger of disaster and a menace to the country. No wonder Mr. Wellington was hissed.

It is no longer a question of expansion with us; we have expanded. If there is any question at all it is a question of contraction; and who is going to contract?—President McKinley at Iowa Falls, Ia., Oct. 16, 1899.

The "New Issues."

The "new issues" for which Mr. Bryan has deserted silver, or rather subordinated for the time being, were issues with the Republican party years ago, and were as effectually settled as the silver question was in 1896. As the Demo-Populists, however, have seen fit to raise the ghosts of Democratic obstinacy the Cincinnati Times-Star conjures up a little matter of history that is quite interesting at this time. "With the approach of the opening of the campaign," it says, "it becomes necessary that a concise statement of the points upon which the Republican party bases its policy in the so-called 'new' issue be made—a sort of creed, readily comprehended, and upon which every Republican stands. It is fortunate that at this time this statement, or creed, can be reproduced from the archives of history. The Democratic doctrine is that propounded by Calhoun, prior to the rebellion, and in the contesting of which the Republican party sprang into existence. The creed of the Republican party of 1900 is that of the party of 1856-60, the creed of its founders and the creed of Lincoln. As laid down by a distinguished Republican of that period in the Springfield (Mass.) Republican in 1855, it is as follows: "FIRST—THE RIGHT TO ACQUIRE TERRITORY IS INHERENT IN EVERY GOVERNMENT; AND, IN OUR OWN CASE, IT IS NOT DERIVED FROM THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

"SECOND—AS THE ESSENCE OF A CESSION OF TERRITORY IS THE TRANSFER OF JURISDICTION, THE UNITED STATES NECESSARILY ACQUIRED JURISDICTION OVER ALL TERRITORY OBTAINED BY DISCOVERY, CONQUEST OR PURCHASE.

THE RIGHT OF GOVERNING OR LEGISLATING, THE RIGHT OF THE UNITED STATES TO GOVERN THE TERRITORIES IS LEGITIMATE.

"FOURTH—THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES MAY BE EXTENDED OVER A TERRITORY BY THE TREATY OF ANNEXATION, OR BY THE LAW OF CONGRESS, IN WHICH CASE IT IS ONLY THE AUTHORITY OF LAW, BUT THE CONSTITUTION BY THE FORCE OF ITS OWN PROVISIONS IS LIMITED TO THE PEOPLE AND THE STATES OF THE AMERICAN UNION.

This is the pronouncement of the party of Lincoln, a statesman the Democrats are so fond of quoting, more frequently misquoting, these days. The Star adds the following interesting comments:

Every Republican should memorize this creed, for upon it the party's position rests. It is a creed not only supported by the decisions of that remarkable jurist, Chief Justice John Marshall, the "interpreter of the constitution," and endorsed by Daniel Webster, "the expounder of the constitution"; a creed which finds support in the acts of every President and Congress which has annexed territory; but a creed written in letters of blood and implanted forever in American history by the stern arbitrament of war.

This creed, as given, it will be interesting to know, was written in 1858 by George M. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, printed in the Springfield Republican in 1858, and republished under the head of "Mr. Douglass' Popular Sovereignty," in a collection of his speeches and papers, issued by Mr. Boutwell in 1867. Mr. Boutwell was in 1858 a man of mature age—he had served two terms as governor of Massachusetts—and in 1867, when he thought it worthy of reproduction in his political works, had added the ripened experience of his services in Congress. As the Boutwell in his prime, the Boutwell not yet overburdened with the weight of years, said of this creed in 1858, Republicans of 1900 can say—it is a "sufficient exposure and refutation of all of the Democracy's absurd vagaries and theories."

This subject of expansion is not a new one. It was the gospel of the early statesmen and patriots of this country. It found substantial realization in the magnificent achievement of that illustrious statesman, Thomas Jefferson. It was the dream of Marcy. In 1853 he sought to acquire the Hawaiian Islands. It was the dream of Seward; it was the dream of Douglas.—President McKinley at Madison, Wis., Oct. 16, 1899.

Two Changelings.

Mr. Bryan's running mate is badly queered in this campaign when his letter accepting the vice presidential nomination eight years ago is referred to. Mr. Stevenson on that occasion, among other things, said:

"To the plain and unequivocal declaration of the convention in favor of sound, honest money I subscribe without reservation or qualification. A safe circulating medium is absolutely essential to the protection of the business interests of our country, while to the wage-earner or to the farmer it is all-important that every dollar, whatever its form, that finds its way into his pocket shall be of equal, unquestioned and universally exchangeable value and of equal purchasing power."

By accepting the nomination of the Kansas City convention he turns his back on the principles he professed in 1892, subscribes to the reaffirmed Chicago platform which, in addition to other monstrosities, defames the supreme court. He now believes in the paramountcy of silver. The leader on the ticket is equally changeable, for while he preached the paramountcy of silver in 1894, his despairing cry of 1900 is "imperialism" and "militarism." What a changeling ticket it is.

The sovereignty of the United States in the Philippines cannot be given away by a President. That sovereignty belongs to the people; and so long as that territory is ours, the President of the United States has but one duty to perform, and that is to maintain and establish the authority of the United States in those islands.—President McKinley at Independence, Ia., Oct. 16, 1899.

A Nomination That Goes Begging.

Hon. T. Moore Jackson refuses to carry aloft the Democratic banner in the First congressional district, formally declining the nomination tendered him by the Sistersville convention. At this writing the Intelligencer is not advised as to his reasons for relinquishing the empty honor, but we opine that one of them was a hesitancy in complying with the abnormal greed of the Democratic party this year for campaign funds. And possibly there is another to be found in his aversion to contributing money to be used for carrying the legislature for advancing the political ambitions of Col. John T. McGraw.

As the Intelligencer remarked at the time of the holding of the convention, the hopes of the Democracy for carrying the First district were worse than hopeless. They will have great difficulty in finding a man to take up the burden Mr. Jackson so promptly relieved himself of.

President McKinley in a speech at St. Paul, Minnesota, October 12, 1899, said: "THE PATRIOTISM OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE TAKES THE PLACE OF A LARGE STANDING ARMY. WE CAN HAVE AN ARMY ON ANY NOTICE IF THE NATION IS IN PERIL OR ITS STANDARD IS THREATENED."

The Camera Farmer.

Mr. Bryan denies that he is so much of a farmer after all. He is late in making this denial, after the sumptuous camera reproductions of him in the New York Journal, standing in his corn field; feeding the chickens and running around in homespun trousers and muslin suspenders. Until now he has preserved an unbroken silence while mendacious friends eager to win votes have pictured him as the farmer he is not and his suburban lots as the farm they are not. He is, therefore, directly responsible for all that has been said. Amusing as the episode is, the responsibility is not light. Ignorance appealing to ignorance is one thing; quite different is the knowledge that appeals to a misunderstanding, the result of wilful misrepresentation.

There is nothing in the returns from Vermont to encourage the Democrats, but much to increase the confidence of the Republicans in the outcome in November. A majority of 45,000 is all that was expected by the Republicans, and as that has been assured by the returns

so far, with the likelihood of being increased, Vermont has done more than well, as it is from 3,000 to 4,000 more than was given the ticket in 1898.

A Chicago lady on being discharged from a detention hospital, where she had been sent for hurling a few flatirons, a pair of shears, a coal scuttle and other movables at her husband, said: "Of course I'm not crazy. If every one who throws something during a domestic dispute were sent to the insane asylum it would keep the county busy building asylums to hold the lunatics." Those young Americans who are fighting the Filipinos and Chinese are having an enjoyable time compared to a matrimonial existence of this character.

The Filipinos attacked the American forces February 4, 1899. It was not until two days after that the treaty giving us sovereignty over the islands was ratified by the aid of ten Democratic votes at the behest of Mr. Bryan. Now Mr. Bryan disclaims all responsibility the ratification of the treaty has imposed upon this government.

The Dowager Empress of China is for fight, as she has issued an edict exhorting the viceroys to unite to avenge the injuries suffered at the hands of the allies; also to raise taxes and to enroll troops. If the Dowager Empress doesn't watch out she will put her small Chinese foot in it.

The Republican meeting at Sherrard, Marshall county, to-day should draw an immense crowd of those American citizens who are opposed to hauling down the flag, Bryanizing the country and handing the state over to McGraw and his fellow ballot-box stuffers.

The Democratic party has always favored expansion, therefore the Delphic oracle of Lincoln is not a Democrat, nor ever was. In 1892 he voted for General Weaver for President. After that Democracy was swallowed by the Populists.

We are afraid Mr. Hearst's pro-consul, Mr. James Creelman, is working overtime these days.

Negro and Filipino.

Wheeling News (Ind.): Mr. Bryan is talking a great deal these days about the "consent of the governed," and shedding bitter tears over the Filipinos. Meanwhile his party is taking from the negro in the south his constitutional right to the franchise and self government. So far, the Democratic candidate is mum on the southern situation, and the country waits in vain to know how he explains certain glaring inconsistencies.

Is the Filipino entitled to rights which are denied the negro? Can the Democratic party consistently disfranchise the negro and govern him without his consent, and then raise a howl when the people of Porto Rico and the Philippines are treated in the same manner? We pause for a reply.

Bryan's Dream.

In his private car the prophet came a-conquering from the west; Then he wrapped his mouth in cotton and prepared himself for rest. While on guard to watch his slumbers and to catch his slightest snore, Sat our Knight of the Purple Pencil, clipping coupons as of yore.

As they thundered through Ohio, sleep descended like a balm. On the platform, broad forenoon, and the mighty tongue lay calm. But his slumbers soon were broken and he rose up in a fright. While with sleep on night shirt rumpled he appeared in awful plight.

"What's the matter, lord and master?" gasped the trembling John McGraw. As he dropped two gold best coupons at the pallid face he saw. "Ah, McGraw! I now remember it was but a horrid dream. Yet I thought that it was real, for so truthful did it seem.

"So play Joseph to my Pharaoh and my dream I will reveal. And perhaps you may unravel some faint inkling of my fate—I had planned to a million listening patriots, if it seemed.

"I had wished a smaller nation—throw New England in the sea—For in all that sordid region, not one state will vote for me. And if larger our Republic is permitted now to grow, All the men within our party are too small to have a show.

"Then I touched on Aguinaldo and his soldier-ridden peers—Worked myself into a frenzy, bathed the platform with my tears. Then the cheers of all that million rose like tides on Fundy's Bay, Or like thunder shakes the mountains on a sultry August day.

"But a colored man before me yelled: 'You give me quite a pain. Shedding tears for far-far-Malays like a shower of summer rain. When your good friend, Mr. Tillman, and a hundred thousand more Scratch the crosses on their ballots with the black man's rubric gore.'

"Then arose a flood of hisses and my tears I quickly dried. 'Hypocrite and base impostor' loud I heard on every side; While it seemed the murdered Lincoln rose before me suddenly. And he asked in accents awful: 'Did I die to set them free?'

"Then I woke in mortal terror, for of course you apprehend my fate. I have frequently in late days boasted, I am murdered Lincoln's friend. So right glad am I to waken and relieve Which it takes your own wide wisdom to inform me what it means.

"Rest assured, my lord and master," said the meek John T. McGraw. "Twas those cucumbers for supper woke the visions which you saw. Give us but the legislature in this state we ask this year. And the vote of any 'nigger' will be nothing then to fear." J. C. B.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

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